NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. GETTING READY FOR A RETURN TO A METAL CURRENCY.

The New Coinage Law.

WASHINGTON, March 29. The new coinege act will go into operation on the 1st of April. The mint of the United States is established as a bureau of the treasury department, embracing in its organization and under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin, and all assay offices for the stamping of bars. Dr. Tindermann will be appointed as the director of the mint. There is no change in the gold colss, but in the sliver coins there is to be a new trade dollar. The two cent piece is abolished, the minor coins being five, three and one cent.

Important Legal Argument. An argument of great importance is set in the United States Supreme Court for the 3d of next month, involving questions which are regarded with much interest by the legal fraternity. Under the 25th section of the original judiciary act a writ of error lies to the Supreme Court of the United States to review any question decided by the highest courts of the States where the decision of such highest courts are the plant set up althe States where the decision of such nignest court has been adverse to the claim set up alleging the suppremacy of the constitution, or treaties or laws of Congress. The uniform practice of the Supreme Court of the United States has hitherto been to restrict this jurisdiction to the consideration of the single question growing out of the constitutional laws or treaties of the United States. But in 1867 Congress passed a new law upon this subject. Congress passed a new law upon this subject, which, it is contended, gives the Supreme Court where the jurisdictional question arises in any case, to consider and determine that particular question and all other questions which have arisen in the State court. This claim of further power in the Supreme Court will, if sustained, enlarge its jurisdiction to a vast extent in the matter of reviewing the decisions of the highest courts of the States.

The Postal Service Trouble. The select committee on transportation routes commenced to-day their investigation into the postal car matter. Postmaster-General Creswell appeared at the request of the committee, and gave a detailed statement of the demands made by the railroads. It seems that there is now paid to the railroads about six million dollars for transportation of the mails, which is a greater amount than is expended by the department for transportation by alapther conveyances, including the costly by arrotaer conveyances, including the costly stage and pony express routes in the large sections of the country where there are no railroads. The postmaster-general concedes that there may be justice in the demand of the railroads for increased compensation for the postal car, but would regard the with-drawal of the cars, under the circumstances, as totally unjustifiable. He, however, is of the opinion that the railroads will conclude to continue, the rapping of the continue the to continue the running of the cars. It is probable that the committee will request one or more of the prominent railroad officials concerned in the threatened "strike" to give roads on the subject was pretty thoroughly explained to the House committee on appropriations when the subject was under consid eration at the last session.

Country Postmasters. To save trouble and disappointment to the hundreds and thousands of people who con-tinue to send applications here for country postmasterships, it may interest them to be informed that the pesimaster-general stated to-day that there would be no intuter removals of postmasters made except for cause. Cuban Emancipados.

A dispatch has been received by the Secretary of State from General Sickles, United States minister at Madrid, stating that the government of the republic had directed the liberation of 10,000 slaves held in Cuba in violation of the decree of 1870. They are of the close called emanchades the class called emancipados.

Miscellaneous Notes. Jesse E. Grant, son of the President, will leave this week with Senator Cole's family for the Pacific coast, when President and Mrs. Grant will go North.

The award of \$268,000 to Farragut and his

fleet for foroing their way to New Orleans has been confirmed. The government resisted The postmaster-general thinks that the great railroads will appeal to Congress, but hardly dare to withdraw their postal cars in the mean-

The motion to reconsider the confirmation Colonel Scruggs, as minister to Postation of Coronel Scruggs, as minister to Bogota, was carried, but the second vote was not taken, and, therefore, Colonel Scruggs was not re-

pected by the Senate.

The State department is in receipt of many applications for offices of all grades, but there is only one vacancy—the mission to Bogota—which will be filled by an application from the

The assistant treasurer at New York has

been directed to purchase half a million of bonds on Wednesday, April 9th, and Wednes-day, April 23d, each, and to sell one and a half million of gold each Thursday during the month of April—thus purchasing in all one mil-lion of bonds and salling air million of gold month of April - thus purchase it an interest in an of sold.

The mixed commission on British and American claims disposed of fifteen cases last week, awarding about fifty thousand dollars. The commission have thus far settled two The commission have thus far settled two hundred and thirty-nine cases, leaving two hundred and eighteen yet on the docket. The sion are confident of closing up its commission are connocat of business by September next.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Oxford Beaten.

LONDON, March 29-Noon A race between the Oxiord and Cambridge boat crews is to take place this afternoon, on the Biver Thames. As is usually the case on such occasions, there is great excitement in London and hustantia afternoon to the control of the case London, and business is almost entirely neg-Although the race will not come off for some hours yet, the people are now leav-ing the city in great crowds, in order to secure ling the city in great crowds, in other to each eligible positions on the banks of the Tnames, from which to view the contest. A dense log prevals this morning, but it is hoped it will lift before the bour designated for the start. It is the general impression that the Cam-bridge crew will be the victors, and the bet-

ting is two to one in their lavor.
2 P. M.—The Oxford crew has suddenly be come the favorite for the University race. There are rumors that the Cantabs have been over-worked, and that some of the crew are

sick.

3 30.P. M.—The race was won by the Cambridge crew by three lengths. The Oxford crew rowed from thirty-nine to forty-three strokes per minute, and the Cantabs from thirty-eight to forty-two strokes. Time of race was twenty minutes and thirty-five seconds.

FLANKING NASHVILLE.

CINCINNATI, March 27. William G. Gunn, Esq., has made a report to the trustees of the surveys for the South-ern Ballroad between Cincinnati and Chatta-nooga. Three thousand miles of survey has been made, but only fifteen hundred miles are reported. There are twenty-six combina-tions of routes. The start is made from Cincionati by two routes. The State line of Ten-nessee is crossed with four and Chattanooga entered with three routes. The distances be-tween Cincinnati and Chattanooga vary from three hundred and thirty-four to three hundred and seventy-four miles. The extreme distance between the Eastern and Western routes is seventy-five miles. The Eistern route is by Coal Creek Station, and the Western by Sparta, both in Tennessee. The estimates are not entirely completed.

THE CONQUERING CARLISTS.

BARCELONA. March 25.

A battle has taken place in Catalonia, fifty miles north of this place. Twelve hundred infantry, with sixty of cavalry and four guns. supporting the supply train were driven back by three Carlist bands concentrated upon the heights of San Hippolite. The Carlist comby three Carlist bands concentrated upon the heights of San Hippolite. The Carlist commander, Galcorin, was killed. The troops retired within supporting distance, when the Carlists also retired. The loss in this conflict was greater than at any previous one. Repoil, for which the supplies were intended, surrendered to the Carlisis, whence they began moving on Berga. Three bridges between Vitteria and Pampeluna were destroyed. THE DEATH PENALTY.

ATHENS, GA., March 28.
Charles Norwood, a colored man, was hing to day in the Town of J. ff rson, Jackson County. His offence was rape. At the time of the execution fully three thousand people were on the spot. There was no disorder.

GREAT GALE IN NEW YORK.

New York. March 29-Midnight. The gale to-night continues with great vio-ence. A high sea is running in the bay. A arge number of outgoing vessels are de-ained. The lee is moving in the Hudson, and here is danger of great destruction. there is danger of great destruction.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 30. Probabilities: For Monday the low barometer in Itinois will move eastward into the Middle States. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Guif States, southwest winds, cloudy and rainy weath r. For the Middle States, south winds, threatening weather and possibly rain. For the Northwest, diminishing north-west winds and clear weather. For the Onlo Valley, light winds and rain until Monday morning, followed by brisk westerly winds. Cautiouary signals continue at Portland, Me, Boston, Wood's Hole, New London, New Haven, New York, and are ordered for Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Philad-lphia has already subscribed nearly \$300.000 for the Centennial fund. -John Thomson Mason, secretary of State of Maryland, is dead from paralysis.

—Hon. James Brooks is worse. His disease

ls chronic dysentery.

—A mob at Callidothe, Ohlo, hung a negro last Friday who had raped a respectable white -There are no new developments in New York concerning the Goodrich murder mys-

tery.

—F. Hahn, a Virginia drover, was robbed and murdered in Washington lust Friday

night.

A bill has passed both houses of the Kentucky Legislature providing for two homospathic professors in the medical department of the State University.

A Cape May dispatch announces that the

schooner Clara Davidson, from Leachville, N. C., is ashore at Cold Spring bar. Four passengers and her crew are saved.

A hurricane swept through Canton, Miss., on Friday night last, destroying several houses and killing some persons. Two loaded cars were I feed from the railroad track and one of them was badly wrecked.

—New York was visited by a storm of wind and rain on Saturday, during the prevalence of which many awnings and street signs were slown down, and all outdoor labor was susended. The vessels seaward-bound were de-

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

More Room for the Naval Stores Trade-A New Bank Front.

It was announced in THE NEWS a short time ago that Messrs. Bardin, Parker & Co. had leased Hamlin's wharf, at the east end of Laurens street, for the purpose of converting it into a naval stores depot. The business of these gentlemen has increased so rapidly within the course of the past four months that they are again compelled to seek more storage room for their consignments of rosin and turpentine. They have accordingly commenced the work of building an extensive addition to their wharf, carrying it seventy feet turther into the river. The wharf is sixty feet wide. The piles for this purpose have already been driven, and it only remains now to put on the sleepers and the planking. The piles are all zinc-coated.

The same firm has also engaged the use of the whart owned by Mr. Robert Hunter, which lies next south of the above. Mr. Hunter's wharf, however, ends about two hundred and fifty feet nearer the shore than the other, and in order to make it equally convenient for large ships, it becomes necessary to extend it out to the same line on the river of constructing the extension will be c' menced in a few days. This wharf will be flity feet wide, and the other is sixty feet in width. Inland of the last wharf is a water lot, covering an area of about four acres, and it is probable that this lot will be speedily filled up to the level of the surrounding high land for conversion into a naval stores yard. Besides, showing the progressive spirit of the city, these facts serve to illustrate the magnitude which the naval stores business of

Charleston is assuming. The front of the Freedman's Savings Bank, on Broad street, is about to undergo a very essential and striking improvement. The windows, which are constructed in the oldfashioned style, with high sills and small panes of glass, will be cut down to the floor level, and furnished with modern sashes of four lights of plate glass to each window. The transom across the top of the doorway will be taken down and a new sash-door reaching to the ceiling will be put up in place of the old shutters now in use. A neat iron railing on the outside of the door, and each of the windows, will be put up for the double purpose of ornament and protection. The work will be commenced in a few days.

HOTEL ARRIVALS-MARCH #9 AND 30.

Charleston. Captain W H Brower, New Jersey; R Stewart

New York; B F Brown, Aiken; G S Poclazzi, Nev York; Miss A S Fernold, Portsmouth; Thos Anderson, Fairfield, N H; Albert Glover, Boston; ino E Al'ston, Brooklyn; J F Weightman, lady and servant, A Ancker, Sam'l C Huey, J E Gould Philadelphia; C C Sanderson, Wm Sanderson, Deham, Mass; J A Kers, J Gercer, New York; O M Sadler, South Carolina; Mrs J D Vermilyea, W H DuBois, lady, child and nurse, Francis J Walker. Miss Fannie Walker, Mrs Dyer, New York: Mrs N Alvord, Bridgeport, Conn; T Isham and laty, New York: Dr J D Hill, lady and child, Buffalo; O J Towbridge, A C Line; Jno K Allen, New York; A Bradley, A M Watson and lady, Miss Kate Watson, P.ttsburg! D P Bruce, Pittsburg; T R Glover and lady, S D Bennett, Boston; A J Coe, Charlestown; A Bell, J G Witte, G W Gore and lady, Master Hunter, Miss Hunter, OD Camp and lady, F A Richter, Miss Butler, TJ Fall and lady, W H Van Kleeck. Mrs A Larned, A J La Farge, E Larenx, New York; F A Docksay, Florida; Rev Dr Hoffman, lady and two children, Philadelphia; R II Whiteley, Georgia; J Q H Smith, Baltimore; H S Greenleaf, J F Force, Rochester; C Morgan and lady, H S Morgan, New Jersey; S Duggan, H Hill, C O Jacklard, North Carolina; Mrs G H Wentwerth, Washington; J W Gamble, Florida; W L De Pass, Camden.

D B Gillison, Beaufort; Henry Sampson, Wm H Sampson Petersburg, Pa; S H Moseley, J O Dear, B D McFarlin, M Crawford, Carnesville; R D Yow Goo ville Ga; F L Cooper, Augusta; A G Waters, Cincinnati; J P Minter, Union; V H Lewis, City; T D Ford, Georgetown; W H Posey, Spartanburg; J J Spiro, New York; J 3 Maher, Thos Compbell, John O'shea, City; J B Shaw, New York; S Marco, Ph Lewenthal, Darlington; H H Pettee, St Augustine; D V Scurry, Chappell's; R R Blakely, Clinton; R V B uce, Long Branch; F P Isherwood and lady, To-1-do, O; W V Samis; R C McManus, B Fernandez, City; CH Lyon, St Albans, Vt; J G Gottsberger and lady, Master O H Gottsberger, Mrs A J Larned, AJ LaFarge, New York; Isaac H Shielder Richmond; H Cronheim, Marion; B Greig, Monck's Corner: J Kalmus, A Manne, Darlington; L F Smith, Santee; M Manheim, Leesville; T W Wilberns, Monck's Corner.

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE JOLLY OLD REPROBATE.

A Brilliant Lecture by Professor Miles on Shakespeare's Humorous Master-

Professor J. W. Miles delivered the fifth of his series of lectures upon the Shakespearlan drama at the Confederate Home, last Saturday evening, the subject of the lecture being the character of Falstaff. The lecturer began by remarking that, of all the historical dramas of Shakespeare, with the single exception of his Richard III, none had so persistently kept the stage and had been so frequently performed from the time of Shakespeare down to

the present day as the two parts of Henry IV. This was partly due no doubt to its being a better "acting play" than most of the others, but it was also owing in a great degree to the great artistic merit of the character of Falstaff which enlivened the whole action of the piece, relieved the heaviness of its tragic parts, and made it a never-failing favorite of the stage. In the creation of this character the great poet appeared to have abandoned himself to revelry in wit and humor for its own sake. The genial, jovial, kindly, plump old Jester was withal a great sinner, but his overflowing bonhommic averts our indignation, and his manifest shrewdness of intellect rescues him from contempt. He was to be sure, an abominable fibber, but the objects and effects of his lies were chiefly to anhance the humor of his jests and increase the merriment which constantly surrounded him. His lies lacked the element of malice, and indeed were told with no intention of deceiving, for he knew that his auditors knew that he was lying. It was the habit of exaggeration and invention in the parration of any and all circumstances which had degenerated finally into downright lying. It was admitted that there was no small degree of meanness in his systematically gulling his landlady out of her money under repeated promises of marriage, which he never had the slightest thought of keeping, and it was rather shocking to find him profiting by the theits of his servant; but these were rather the results of his chronic straits and ingenuity than of studied rascallty, and on the whole he was easily tolerated as a witty rogne who knew they didn't believe him. He formed a pleasant foll to the prince, and the heavier characters of the play and his inexhaustible humor gilded even the battle field. It was a relief to turn from the plots and scenes of civil war to his enlivening jokes, and this feeling was not unaccompanied with a certain self-satisfaction at discovering the subtler touches of his humor, and the coctrast showed that the loose morality of the others was more harmful than his own. The play of Henry IV was no grand, heroic story. but Shakespeare had so individualized the leaders of the drama as to make them studies

drama, the Ajax and Achilles of this Henriad. The lecturer then described the amusing colloquy between Prince Hal and Falstaff at the first appearance of the latter in the second scene of Act 1. in which the rollicking humor of the old rebrobate is well exhibited. In this scene it was shown also that Prince nat was not the graceless young profligate that he was estremed to be by the people of the court whom he forsook for the roysterers of the tavern. This was made manifest in his soliloquy, beginning

The two Harrys were the tragic heroes of the

"I know you all, and will a while uphold The unyok'd humor of your idleness;"

as well as in various slighter touches interoin the proposed marauding party when, by the stratagem of Poins, it is turned into a plan for making merry with and at Falstaff. In the robbing scene the jesting humor of

Falstaff overflows even in his grumbling soliloquy, and he even cajoles himself for want of another but for his wit, for he must have his iest even at his own expense. Even in his iright he is still witty, as when being reproached with cowardice by Prince Hal, who raliles him on his size by calling him "Sir John Paunch," he retorts with the pun, "Indeed I am not John of Gaunt, your grandfather; but

yet no coward, Hal." The scene in Act 2, in which Falstaff's bombastic lies are discovered, was mentioned as being in some respects the masterpiece of the play. Falstaff, after having with his three followers robbed the travellers, was set upon in turn by the Prince and Poins in the disguise of robbers, and after the slightest possible resistance had taken to their heels and knowing that the Prince and Poins had been them when they rendezvous at the inn with an account of the prodigies of valor he had displayed in repelling the attack upon him of a "hundred rogues in buckram," in proof of which he shows his backed sword, which he had notched with a dagger for this purpose. The prince is mightily amused, and draws him out until Faistaff reaches the very climax of his invention, and then the prince, evidently expecting to overwhelm the veteran romancer with confusion, tells him the true story of the

encounter as follows: Prince Henry. "We two saw you four set on four; you bound them and were master of their wealth. Mark now, how a plain tale shall put you down. Then did we two set on you four, and with a word, outlaced you from your pairs and have it. You and and the state of the s you rouze, and have it; yea, and can show it you here in the house; and, Faistaff, you caryou here in the tous, and, and, and with as quick dexterity, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard buil calf. What a slave art thou, to hack thy sword as thou hast done, and then say it was in fight ! What trick, what device, what starting-hole, canst thou now find out, to hide thee from this open and apparent shame ?"

This would appear to be as complete a turning of the tables as could be imagined; but the ready-witted reprobate was not to be thrown off his guard, even by this unlooked for revelation, and he answers: Falstaff. "By the Lord, I knew ye, as well as he that made ye. Why, hear me, my mas-ters: Was it for me to kill the heir-apparent?

thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules

ters: Was it for me to kill the helr-ap Should I turn upon the true prince

but beware instinct; the lion will not touch the true prince. Instinct is a great matter; I was a coward on instinct." &c. And he no sooner wriggles out of his uncomfortable dilemma by this quick witted stroke than he profits by the prince's somewhat unfortunate admission that they had

the booty in the house by saying: "But, by the lord, lade, I am glad you have the money. Hostess, clap to the doors,'

And he prepares to make a night of it on the proceeds of the robbery, which the prince has to refund out of his own purse to the travellers. The ingenuity and impudence of the fat old sinner was further illustrated by the scenes in which he personated the king and an explanation has been made by the superincommanded the prince to cherish that virtu- tendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railous Falstaff, and where, personating the road of the causes of delay on that road.

prince, he begged the fictitious king to banish not Falstaff, "sweet Jack Palstaff, kind Jack Falstaff, true Jack Falstaff, valiant Jack Falstaff, and, therefore, more vallant, being as he is, old Jack Falstaff."

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1873.

The lecturer then traced the career of the merry old Knight through the various scenes in which his humor alternated with the serious situations of the play, telling the story of the civil revolt and its overthrow, the combat in which Prince Hal, by overcoming Harry Hotspur, had redeemed his former wildness, and proved himself a fit successor to the throne, and the accession of the King to regal dignity with his complete and timely reformation, which involved poor Falstaff in an unlooked for banishment from the royal person. whose all-powerful favor he had confidently expected to enjoy until his death. The character was graphically pictured to the audience, and the story of the play charmingly told throughout.

This evening, Professor Miles is to lecture at the same place upon Macbeth, and the re maining lectures of the season will be delivered next Wednesday and Saturday evenlngs re spectively.

A COTTON SENSATION.

A New Kind of Cash Transaction Twelve Thousand Dollars' Worth of Cotton Gone Where the Woodbine

Twineth. The usually placid precincts of the Bay, the Cotton Exchange and the other haunts where men of commerce most do congregate, was in a remarkable state of commotion last Saturday. In various offices and warehouse in which the busy monotony of buying and selling is usually disturbed by no other noise than the rattle of the drays bringing their oads of fleecy cotton to the water side, and the songs of the stevedores as they transfer the baled-up staple to the holds of the swift steamers waiting to convey it all over the world, were heard on Saturday unwonted exclamations of surprise and indignation, muttered imprecations and emphatic expletiver, both lond and deep, which testified that some unprecedented cir cumstance had occurred to shock the sensibilities of the commercial microcosm known as the cotton trade of Charleston. The re porters of THE News were of course promptly on the qui vive to ascertalu the cause of the commotion, and while speculations as to the cause of the blank looks of the merchants flitted through their minds they wondered whether the Rothschilds had gone bankrupt the tidal wave had made its appearance in the harbor, or the bulls had learned that cotton had tumbled a cent or two lower. They were relieved, however, to find that none of these casualties had occurred, and finding a steady stream of solid looking merchants mounting the steps of the Philadelphia steamship office, reconnoisance was made in that direction and an inquiry into the cause of the trouble evoked the answer that the cotton merchant had been "oltten." Tals was a vague explanation for the symptoms of mild rable that had been observed, and subsequent in quiry revealed the following details:

It appears that during the latter part of the

week Mr. William Meade, who has been a some time, and who is consequently well known to the cotton merchants, purchased rom different parties various lots of cotton, amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and thirty-six bales, of which the value is about \$12 000. The merchants from whom the cotton was purchased were Messrs. L. D. Mowry & Son. Mesers. Thomas P. Smith & Co., Messrs. G. H. Walter & Co., Mr. A. J. persed in the colloquy, as when he says, Salinas, Messrs. E. H. Frost & Co., and Messis. W. B. Williams & Son. The cotton cap," and especially his increased alacrity to was bought "for cash;" but "cash" in the Charleston cotton trade does not mean exactly C. O. D., but cash in a day or two, the purchaser being generally allowed to ship his cotton, get his blils of lading, eat his dinner and sleep on the bargain before he is expected to call and settle. In the case of Mr. Meade, who had always "ponied up" before with satisfactory promptitude, no exception was made to this general rule, and his cotton was sent to the Philadelphia steamship wharves, hoisted into the hold of the Equator, consigned "to order" of the consignor, and went speeding to Philadelphia without any uneasiness on the part of the sellers. "On the contrary," as Captain Cuttle would have said, "quite the reverse," They had made good sale, and were happy, and they hoped that Mr. Meade was likewise, if they included him in their hopes at all. On Saturday, however, they each had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Meade, who informed them in effect that he couldn't pay them for the cotton he abandoned their just acquired booty, but, not had purchased. Exactly what transpired at these half dozen interviews we are not intheir despoilers, he proceeds to entertain formed, and, as we scorn to resort to our imagination for even the most trifling details, we are not prepared to state whether he said he wouldn't pay er not. It appears, however, that he didn't pay, which, in the estime tion of the cotton sellers, was much the same in effect as though he had exhausted the whole range of the negative moods of the verb to pay, and hence the indignant pertuberations of the merchants. A solemn council of war was held, and it was resolved to appeal to the lawboth civil and criminal. Accordingly a war rant was obtained from Trial Justice Artson for the arrest of Mr. Meade, on the charge of breach of trust with lutent to defraud, under

the statute of 1866. Mr. Meade, on being summoned before the trial justice, was not disposed to be communicative, and declined to reply to the pressing questions propounded to him in regard to his last speculation in cotton. The trial justice thereupon committed him in default of bail for trial at the approaching term of the Inferior Court. It is understood that civil suits have also been instituted against him, and the merchants who are interested in the matter have given notice to the city banks and others warning all persons against negotiating the bills of lading obtained by Mr. Meade for the cotton

shipped on the Equator. Further developments in this interesting cass may be expected soon, and in the mean time Mr. Meade is enjoying the limited hospitalities of Sheriff Bowen's hotel on Magazine street.

THE DELAYS IN FREIGHTS.

Our Pendleton correspondent "S" corrects the false impression that might have been made by the heading of his last communication, complaining of vexations delays in the transportation of tertilizers and other freight shipped by rail to the upper counties. The strictures were not, it appears, intended to apply to the Blue Ridge Raliroad, which was not in default, and since the date of the letter

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. William E. Gray, the New York Bro

ker-Apprenticeship in Washington, Followed by a Successful Career in New York City-The Culmination in

The latest sensation in New York is a rumor that William E. Gray, whose operations in Wall street in 1869 are still painfully fresh in the minds of many, was largely implicated in the Bank of England forgeries. The description of one of the persons concerned in the crime corresponded so accurately with that of Gray, that little doubt is entertained by the detectives in London that he is the man. The information was said to have been first given to a number of the Anglo-American banking houses by their English correspondents, though Detective Thomas Simpson says that ne thought, when he first heard of the forgeries, that Gray, who he had every reason to believe was then residing in London, was implicated. Since that time his supposition has been strengthened by information from Enggland. The New York Sun gives the follow ing sketch of the

CAREER OF THE GREAT FORGER. Wm. E. Gray began his business life as clerk in the fourth auditor's office in Was ngton, an appointment procured for him brough the influence of his father, the Rev. Edward H. Gray, who for eight years was chaplain of the United States Senate. In the auditor's office the embryo forger conducted himself with perfect honesty, his application to his business gaining for him the approbation of his superiors. In 1866 he came to New York, where he quickly obtained a po-sition as cashier in the banking and brokerage house of A. W. Dimmock & Co. age nouse of A. W. Dimmots a Conjured that per-fect knowledge of his employer's business which in after years he found opportunities of employing so advantageously. The facility with which he could imitate any handwriting was especially noticeable, and was frequently the subject of jocular prognostications of his altimate destiny from his brother Nevertheless he was much valued by his em-ployers, and when a few years ago the firm of A. W. Dimmock & Co. retired from business ils character stood bigh.

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL FRAUDS. Gray next embarked in business on his own account, and was soon known as a rising gold broker; but in 1869 the talents which he had cultivated for many years with so much assiduity came into play. He misappropriated some securities which had been placed in his hands, but effecting a compromise, he account hands, but effecting a compromise, he escaped prosecution, bearing off a handsome share of the spoils. Encouraged by this success, his next escapade was a nefarious negotiation of government bonds, but again he escaped pun-ishment, and was enabled to coulinue his bu-

siness on a firmer basis than ever.
Toward the latter end of 1869 he wormed himself into the confidence of a Mr. Eugene Fink, a stock broker. Among the misrepre sentations by which this result was achieved was a story told by Gray of an aunt who residwas a story total by Gray or an author with clear-ed in Maine from whom he was in daily ex-pectation of receiving a large sum. He seem-ed also to be intimate with the elite of the busi-ness men of New York, and Mr. Fink, looking ness men of New York, and Mr. Frist, tooking upon him as a man of large resources and unlimited credit, with whom it would be very desirable to form a connection, proposed to transact his business for him in the Stock Exchange. Gray assented, and shorty afterward, having, as he said, received the long expected remittance "from his aunt in Maine," ward, having, as he said, received the long expected remittance "from his aunt in Maine," he engaged an office at 44 Broad street, which nas, since been coupled by Woodmil & Claffin, and suggested that Fink should occupy a portion of it, so as to be always in readiness when called for. This arrangement was effected, and the new firm under the style and title of William E. Gray & Co. began operations. Fink received numerous orders from his patron to buy and sell Q tartz Hill mining stock, in which, Gray said, he had formed a pool. Fink at this time had no suspicion that Gray was not doing a perfectly legitimate business. He was always paid for his share of the transactions, and though he noticed that Gray borrowed extensively upon stock collateral, ne attributed it to the general "tightness" in the money market, rather than to any pecuniary embarrassments on the part to any pecuniary embarrassments on the part of this superior. Though more than once solicited to do so, he luvariably declined to jury was the inevitable result of the evidence assume any responsibility in the affairs of the

The ingenious method by which Gray was enabled to carry on his business and meet his engagments was simply as follows: He used as stock collaterals stolen United States securities and bounty bonds, with the amounts alered. His account, which was kept with the Bank of the Commonwealth, was not unfrequently overdrawn by a large amount, the se urities left with the cashler on such sions being New York bounty fund loan bonds, originally representing one thousand dollars, but under the skillul manipulation o Gray made to show a value of ten thousand dollars each. The stolen securities were pur chased from two men—Pratt and Glover latter of whom is serving a term in the State prison; the former turned State's evidence against his copariner and was liberated on

A short time after opening business, Gray having largely overdrawn his account with the Bank of the Commonwealth, left as secu-rities three of the altered bonds, representing thirty thousand dollars instead of three thou sand dollars. The cashier, whose suspicions had been aroused by the large denominations of the bonds left with him, determined to satisfy hims-it that they were what they purported. He therefore took them to the Mannater. ed. He increiors took them to the Manhattan Bank, where they were at once detected as having been "raised." Gray having been sent for, found himself in the custody of two officers on his arrival. His ingenuity, however, was fully equal to the emergency, and by a plantible averaging of his presented. a plausible explanation of his possession of the bonds, and an exposure of the persons from whom he had purchased them, he convinced the cashler of his innocence and

VANISH GRAY AND FINE.

The next morning Fink's suspicions were aroused for the first time by the refusal of the bank to certify a check which Gray had given in payment for some stock. That ingenious genileman endeavored to explain the little di iculty away by saying that the bank was mere ncurry away by saying that the bank was mere ly waiting until the checks which had beer drawn the day before should come in from the Clearing House. Fink, however, was not to be sail-fied, and the two went out ostensibly to raise the money to pay for the stock. Gray was said to have returned shortly afterward, and having transferred to a lady a ward, and having transferred to a lady; package which he took from the safe, went from the office and was seen no. was very soon discovered that by means of the altered and stolen bonds Gray had ob-tained in all no less than \$300,000. On an attained in all no less than \$300,000. On an attachment being served upon his office, hi reditors recovered \$76, represented by one undred shares of quartz mining stock. soon after Gray's flight many auda

overy soon ander Gray's night many anda-cions swindles were perpetrated upon some of the best families in London by a person known as James Payne Morgan. It was soon known as James rayne storgan. It was soot ascertained that Morgan was merely another name for Gray, and Detective Simpson crossed the Atlantic to arrest the wily forger. His errand, however, was bootless, and Gray though known to be still in London, was no again heard of until yesterday, when the rumor was circulated that he had returned to his old trade, and was carrying on business on a larger scale than ever.

THE CONFEDERATE IN HAVANA.

Later in the day it was further reported tha Austin Bidwell, who in the the month of March, 1864, perpetrated a swindle which folits magnitude and daring is seldom excelled had been arrested in Havan's on the charge of being implicated in the Bank of England for

geries.
The firm of Bidwell & Co., comprising Austin Bidwell and William Kibbe, occupied a very large building, No. 54 East Third street, where large building, No. 54 East Third street, where they professed to do business as commission merchants. On the 7th of March. 1864, both partners disappeared, taking goods, principality watches and jeweiry, which had been consigned to them by customers, amounting in all to more than \$10,000. They were tracked to Goshen, where Bidwell was captured after

THE PRINCE OF FORGERS. a desperate effort to escape, in which he sustained three builet wounds, none, however the stands of the sustained three builet wounds, none, however being dangerous, and \$1700 was recovered. His partner escaped, and Blowell at the conclusion of his imprisonment was supposed to

FIGHTING EXTRADITION. There is a strong desire to save McDonnell,

who is locked up in Ludlow street j.il. from being taken back to England. His counsel, Colonel Fellows and Mr. Brookes, contem-plate a writ of habeas corpus for him on the ground that Mr. Guttmap, before whom the examination is pending, is not one of the regularly authorized commissioners. Extra-dition cases are usually decided by some one of the commissioners in the United States of the commissioners in the United States Court building, but in this instance Mr. Guttman was selected by Clarence A. Seward, of counsel for the British Government. He took the complaint of Mr. Da Costa, one of Mr. Seward's pariners, and then granted a warrant. His authority to act is doubted, because he in not the peally desired by the Bearly he is not "specially designated by the Presi-

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS. Speaking of the arrest of George McDonnell and his identification as one of the Bank of of satisfaction that he was executed. There

England swindlers, the New York Journal of

About two years ago New York was startled by the forgeries of one Wm. E. Gray. He fied from this city to Europe, leaving a wife and a mistress unprovided for. It is conjectured that the Miss Gray, who appears as a witness in the case, is the former mistress of the missing forger. It is stated that Gray lived in Europe under the name of J. Philip Morgan, and in London played the part of a retired gentle-man with unlimited means. It is asserted that after making a deposit in bank of two hundred thousand dollars in United States registered bonds, he obtained entrance into the best society, presided at the table of Baron Rothschild in the absence of that gentleman, nunted his hounds, and at the Derby exhibited drag that provoked the envy of the English cloods. Of course his society was sought bloods. Of course his society was sought for by the stock brokers, but he professed entire innocence of that business until after he had borrowed £5000 on a lorged dispatch from Washington, D. C., placing to his account, as J. P. Morgao, that amount. He then went neavily into stocks. One firm held his order until the stock fell to a ruinously low rate; even then they did not call upon the wealthy tensiles. One a purple hell make inquiries American for a margin, but made inquiries about his standing. In the meantime the stock went up, and was finally sold at a profit to Gray, alias Morgan, of £400. The firm remit-ter that amount to their chent, saying: "We have found you to be an unblushing rescal, and have found you to be an unblushing rascal, and desire that you will never trouble us with your business again." Gray replied, thanking them for the remittance, and coolly adding: "If I have any more business to do in your line I shall do it through your house." The appearance of Miss Gray as a witness in this case is attributed to a desire to be revenged for the neglect of her associates to provide for her out of their rains.

THE LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE.

out of their gains.

No Prospect of a Pardon for the Condemned Murderer, Gaillard.

Sheriff Bowen, who has recently returned from Columbia, reports that there is no probability of the petition for the pardon of Blanford Gaillard receiving favorable consideration from Governor Moses, beyond the respite of two weeks which has been granted. A copy of the testimony taken on the trial accompanied the petition, and the Governor, after a careful examination of the record, says that he sees no reason for interfering with the due process of the law, and the probability is, therefore, that the execution will take place at the expiration of the term of respite, which is on Friday, the 11th proximo. This brief respite was granted, it is understood, upon the representations that the condemned man had indulged the hope of pardon, and had, therefore, made no preparation for his death, and not from any doubt of bis guilt or of the regularity and justice of his conviction and sentence.

Solicitor Buttz denies the truth of some o the assertions contained in the petition for pardon as synopsized in THE News of Saturday, and insists that the medical and other testimony was such as to fully establish the produced before them.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

The ladles of Aiken's Baptist Church contemplate holding a fair next Thursday.

—Mrs. Fannie Goss is to be Union's post-

-Farming in Union is six weeks later than

-The exterior of the Wheeler House in Columbia has been much improved by a coat of The press of Orangeburg is discussing the subject of the naming of the new street in that

own.

Mrs. Sallie Moseley, a lady of Laurensville, died last week from the effects of a
severe burn received recently.

Mr. Harley on Monday night caught a
"blue cat fish," in the Edisto, which weighed

thirty-five pounds.

-About fifty persons were confirmed at the

Catholic Church in Columbia, yesterday, Bishop Lynch officiating.

The capricious weather in Laurensville is having an injurious effect on the crops in that

-The interest in the subject of manufacto ries grows rapidly, and meetings having this subject for discussion, are frequently held in Columbia.

Hester Smalls, colored, accidentally ig-

nited her clothing while burning off a broom-sedge field upon Daniel's Island on the 23d in-stant, and was so badly burned that she died n a few hours.
Rev. A. J. Hartley preached his farewell

sermon in the Georgetown Baptist Church yesterday, previous to departing for his new pastorship at the Antioch Church in Orange-

burg.

A race has been fixed upon for Tuesday next, at Franklin's Bace-course, in Lexington, between Ellerbe's mare, "Belle of York," and Franklin's horse, "John Kendrick." It will be a half mile dash for a purse of five hundred

dollars.

A difficulty occurred in Pendleton, on the 18th Instant, between Messrs. M. B. Lindsay and Martin, when a brother of the latter interfered to stop it. Misunderstanding his purpose, Mr. Lindsay shot the peacemaker in the thigh. The wound is not dangerous.

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS.

Georgia.

 Colonel Ben Wharton, proprietor of the Newton House, Athens, died last Friday,
 General Gordon has been invited to deliver the Memorial Day oration in Savannah.

—The Ladies' Memorial Association of The Ladies' Memorial Association of Augusta is to be reorganized.

A negro girl aged 14 was whipped to death by her mother at Fort Valley last week.

The old officers of the Augusta fire department were re-elected last Saturday even

_A veritable Bengal tiger, supposed to

have graduated from some travelling circus, is reported to be rampaging in Columbia County.

Emulous of the fame of the Surrency spirit,
Atlanta protesses to have a haunted house
which the owners offer rent free, and which

which the owners other retails to the tenants fear to occupy.

—A forty dollar baby carriage is offered for the finest baby at the June tair of the Bibb County Agricultural Society, the jury of award to consist of seven matrons.

—The remains of Mr. Charles H. Warner, of Angusta, who died on the 25th, have been shipped to the native city of the deceased—

Germantown, Pa.—for interment.
—The Macon Board of Trade are consider ing the rival claims of the Macon and

nati and the Macon, Monticello and Atlanta railroad project.

—The barn and stables of Dr. H. V. Callo way, near Palmyra, were destroyed by an in-cendiary fire on the 21st inst., with two horses cendiary fire on the Mist Inst., with a large quantity of corn, forage, &c. Loss two thousand dollars.

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

CONTINUATION OF THE MURDER CARNIVAL.

The Goodrich Tragedy Effaces the Foster Hanging-Did a Woman Kill

Goodrich !-Literary Announcements

-New Hotels-Some of the Great New

Buildings-Fechter-Buffalo Bill at [PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 26. There was a disposition manifested to revive the discussion of the question of the abolition of capital punishment just after Foster's execution; but the feeling in favor of hanging developed itself so strongly, in spite of the sympathy for the late criminal, that the humanitarians have rather hastly abandoned the attempt to start a revolution. Now that Foster is dead, the general sentiment is one was pity and sympathy for him when he was suffering mental distress, and a convulsive shudder went through the community as the fatal hour approached on Friday; but, after all, it was best that he should die. It is to Governor Dix's firmness that we owe the tri-

umph of society over the criminal element.
But the Foster tragedy has already been
driven out of people's minds by the fresh deed
of horror in Brooklyn—the murder of Mr. of horror in Brooklyn—the murder of Mr. Charles Goodrich. On the very morning of Foster's execution, indeed at the very moment, probably, when the car-hook murderer's arms were being pinioned in nis cell, a prominent citizen was assassinated in his own house. The Goodrich murder has about it the fascination that is the creature of mystery and doubt. Like the murder of Burdell, of Nathan, of Bogers, of Pancrmo, the murderer of Goodrich is unknown. If a solution of the uncertainty depends upon the New York detectives he or she probably will remain un-

tectives he or she probably will remain unknown, for they are poor silcks.

Mr. Goodrich, a widower of forty, a gentleman of some means, brother of the Hon. Wm. Goodrich, bemocratic candidate for Congress last tall, was found lying on his dining room floor on Friday morning stone dead, with three builet holes in his head. His own pistol lay by his side, but it is clearly impossible from the neture of his wounds that he sible from the nature of his wounds that he had committed suicide. The house he lived in was one of a block of his own, recently inished, and he had been occupying it tem-porarily alone. Other houses in the block were vacant. Mr. Goodrich was widely known in New York and Brooklyn, and of

course his terrible end caused a great deal of excitement.

The policemen shake their heads mysteriously, and the detectives are dumb, but it is ously, and the detectives are dumb, but it is evident that the authorities are trying to follow up some clue they have in their posses-sion relative to the assassin. No information can be gleaned at headquarters, and the newspaper reporters have been obliged to re-

ort to conjecture.

One of the theories built up by a local paper is that Goodrich was murdered by a female. It is supposed that he got entangled in the meshes of a woman of the town. That, after living with her some time, and having a child by her which died, he found the connection by her which died, he found the connection irksome, and tried to break it off. He was evidently harrassed almost to death by this woman, who seems to have had the temper of a tigress. He began to pay attentions to a respectable lady in New York, and this roused the woman's jealousy. They must have had a fearful quarrel, and she, maddened with rage, obtained possession of his pistol and killed him. The question is—where is the woman? The inquest has been adjourned until Friday, and then, perhaps, we shall have startling dend then, perhaps, we shall have startling de

and then, pernaps, we shall have stating evelopments.

A few more new books of interest are senounced by the New York publishers. Among these may be mentioned a volume by Barriet Beecher Stowe on Florida life. It is probably known to most people that she has a cottage on the St. John's, and spends her winters there. She calls her book "Palmetto Leaves." "Men of the Third Republic" is a reprint of a mark on the present French Government. "Men of the Third Republic" is a reprint of a work on the present French Government, which is attracting much attention in England. The authorship is attributed to a prominent English stateman. "Farm Ballada," by will Carleton, author of the famous "Betey and I are Out," is announced by the Harpers, as are also two posthumous works of Bulwer, "The Coming Man" and "Kenelm Chillingly, his Adventures and Opinions." The latter is a political novel. Among the recent English announcements of forthcoming books are Earl Russell's "Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe," a

impression. A "Life of Humboldt, by Brunn. Captain Colomb's "Slave Catching in the Indian Ocean," and Major-General Sir J. E. Alexander's "Bush Fighting." All of these will be reprinted by American publishers.

Two new first-class hotels are going up on Fifth Avenue. The Windsor House, which will occupy the avenue front of a whole block, is between Forty-sixth and Forty-sevanth stream shout half a mile below the park. enth streets, about half a mile below the park, and will cost a million of dollars when finished. The Knickerbocker Hotel, opposite the park, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth

ished. The Knickerbocker Hotel, opposite the park, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, is already completed to the second story, and will be a magnificent affair. Notwithstanding the threatened labor strike blocks of fine mansions, each costing from \$30,000 to \$150,000, are being erected up-town, and many more are under contract. In a very few years the area surrounding the lower end of Central Park will be covered with the costliest houses in New York.

Among the mammoth down-town buildings in course of erection are the new postoffice, the Staatz Z-itung Boilding, at the upper end of Printing House Square; the Bennett Building, an enormous six-story iron structure, on the site of the old Herald Building; the Drexel Building, of marble, at the corner of Wall and Bload streets, which has cost a million, and the Western Union Telegraph Building, at the corner of Broadway and Dey street, which is built to the second story, and is of a gray stone. A towering iron building replaces the old Roosevelt mansion on the

Building, at the corner of bloawsy and is of a gray stone. A towering iron building replaces the old Roosevelt mansion on the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street. It will be occupied by one of the innumerable sewing machine companies.

There is some mystery about Fechter's theatre, on Fourteenth street, which needs explanation. It is the former Theatre Francis. Fechter leased it a year ago, and made extensive alterations and introduced novelties in construction at an expense of \$60,000 to \$70,000. He engaged a company and an \$70,000. He engaged a company and announced that he would open weeks ago. But the doors are still closed, and the company is falling to pieces. It is rumored that the volatile tragedian is having a fight with his creditors. He is playing somewhere in the provinces.

inces.
"David Garrick" is having a great run at Wallack'e. It is the best thing to be seen at the New York theatres at present. Seats are engaged a month in advance. The last five nights of "Leo and Lotos" is announced at Niblo's, It has not proved as remunerative as "The Black Crook," though it is on a scale quite as gorgeous. The next Niblo attraction is something stupendous. It is a realistic drama depicting "Life on the Frontier," and introducing as actors that immortal hero of dime literature, the renowned Buffalo Billy the scout and hunter, Texas Jack, and the sensational writer, Ned Buntline. These three illustrious personages will certainly draw the entire east side over to Broadway, and leave the Bowery Taeatre deserted.

Sardon's libel, "Uncle sam," draws moderately only at the Grand Opera. The newspaper critics have abused it, and thus blighted the foolish thing. If it were not for the rollicksome acting of Mrs. John Wood, (to whom Daly pays nearly a thousand collars a week.) "David Garrick" is baving a great run at

Daly pays nearly a thousand dollars a week, the piece would be hissed off the stage.

-Al. Thomas, a white man, living at Blackstock, whipped his wife unmercifully some time ago, giving her several hundred lashes. after which he poured kerosene oil on her head and feet and set it on fire. The poor woman reported the facts, and Thomas was arrested and tried last week at Chester, and was sentenced by Judge Mackey to nine months imprisonment in the county jail.

Rev. J. S. Wilson, pastor of the First Pres-berian Church of Atlants, died in that city, Thursday morning, of paralysis. He was in the 78th year of his age. He was born in Pen-dleton District, S. C., January 4th, 1796. He removed to Atlants and took charge of the First Presbyterian Church in 1859.